

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OCT 17 1988

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Drumanard (name change and boundary increase)
other names/site number Mrs. A.M. Watson House, Strater House, Fitzhugh House
JF565

2. Location

street & number 6401 Wolf Pen Branch Road ☐ not for publication
city, town Louisville Harrods Creek ☒ vicinity
state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code 111 zip code 40027

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>15</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Louisville and Jefferson County, Ky, Multiple
Property Listing
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

David L. Morgan
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, State Historic Preservation Date 10-11-88
NA Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.
See attached correspondence from CLG officials

NA
Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.
☒ See continuation sheet.
☒ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

owner objection withdrawn
Delores Byers
Patricia Andrews Determined Eligible
1/29/92
3/23/89

Entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic--single dwelling;
secondary structure
Landscape--garden; natural fea-
tures; forest; unoccupied land
Transportation--pedestrian-related; road-related (vehicular)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

All historic functions continue
as current functions
Agricultural/subsistence--horti-
cultural facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Tudor Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Slate

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Drumanard Historic District (Drumanard) consists of 55 acres of gently rolling land in the vicinity of Harrods Creek, in eastern Jefferson County, Kentucky. The property is located on the north side of Wolf Pen Branch Road just west of the intersection with U.S. 42 and immediately west of the present terminus of I-265 (Gene Snyder Freeway). "Drumanard" is a derivation of the Scottish for "high land" or "hill top."

Drumanard is composed of three groups of resources: a designed historic landscape, an English garden, and a collection of Tudor Revival-style residential buildings (see map). The property contains the following contributing resources:

Buildings:

Main dwelling
Garage with chauffeur's apartment
Wellhouse (garden storage shed)
Gazebo
Gardener's cottage
Gardener's garage

Structures:

Entry gates
Service court wall and gates
Interior roadway

Objects:

Statuary
Pond fountain

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☒ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Landscape ArchitectureArchitecture

Period of Significance

1929-1940

Significant Dates

1929

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

NA

Architect/Builder

Olmsted Associates--design landscapeArthur Cowell--gardenNevin and Morgan--buildings

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Drumanard, the Harrods Creek residence of Maj. and Mrs. Alexander MacKenzie Watson, is significant on the local level under Criterion C for its high design aesthetics. It is a representation of the Country Estate property type in the Suburban Development context. The property features a designed historic landscape authored by the nationally-known firm of Olmsted Associates and a formal garden designed by landscape architect Arthur Cowell of Pennsylvania. It includes a Tudor Revival style residential cluster, one of several such examples by the locally-prominent firm of Nevin and Morgan.

Maj. Watson was the great-grandson of Kentucky Governor John J. Crittenden. He was a career officer in the United States Marine Corps whose duties included responsibility for securing the American Embassy in Peking following overthrow of the dynastic government. In 1921, upon conclusion of distinguished service with the Marine Corps, Maj. Watson moved to Louisville and became active in civic affairs. He served as a director and in 1957 as a vice-president of the United States Trust Company. Also, he participated in a variety of civic, charitable and religious organizations.

Maj. Watson married Mrs. Jessie Clark Strater, widow of prominent local businessman William Edward Strater, a partner in Strater Brothers Tobacco Company and Strater Brothers Grain Company. Edward LaNauze Strater, their son, inherited Drumanard upon his mother's death. He was an author as well as serving as Vice-President and director of the Majestic Theatre Company.

In 1905 the Straters employed the firm of Olmsted Associates to prepare a plan for the designed historic landscaping on their Harrods Creek farm property. This design underwent several evolutions before it was executed more than twenty years later on that 55-acre parcel as part of the Drumanard country estate.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Caron's Louisville Directory, 1900-1930.

"Ex-Governor's Great-Grandson Dies; Major Watson was a Banker and a Soldier." The Courier-Journal. September 6, 1957.

"Fitzhugh, Henry." Geneological Records, The Filson Club, 1945.

Interview with Mrs. Henry Fitzhugh, September 24, 1987.

Jefferson County Deed Books.

Kramer, Carl. Frederick Law Olmsted and His Louisville Legacy.
Louisville Community Design Center: Louisville, 1988.

☒ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested

☒ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings
Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State historic preservation office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☒ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Specify repository:

Jefferson County Office of
Historic Preservation & Archives

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 55 acres

UTM References

A 16 619960 4243110
Zone Easting Northing

C 16 620300 4242300

B 16 620300 4243110
Zone Easting Northing

D 16 619960 4242300

Anchorage Quadrangle
Jeffersonville, Indiana-Kentucky Quadrangle

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The property includes all of Block 6, Lot 135, in the unincorporated area of Jefferson County. This is a boundary expansion for the property. Presently, the main dwelling and formal garden, centered in an .8 acre boundary, are listed.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include all of the land, buildings, structures, sites and objects which were originally and continue to be presently associated with the property. As the property was carefully planned with each feature relating to the others, the entire estate is being nominated.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leslee Keys, Administrator

organization Jeff.Co.Ofc. of Hist.Pres.&Archives date 12 August 1988

street & number Suite 204, Louisville Gardens telephone (502) 625-5761

city or town Louisville state Kentucky zip code 40202

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Sites:

Designed historic landscape
Woods
Formal Garden
Creek

One non-contributing structure and one non-contributing building, respectively the chain link fence (enclosing the dog run) and the greenhouse, have been identified.

Design Landscape Features

Drumanard features a designed historic landscape authored by Olmsted Associates of Brookline, Massachusetts. This landscape portrays many of the themes promulgated by Olmsted and his firm when conceiving a residential design. Each of these themes will be discussed with respect to its specific use at Drumanard.

Integral to the concept is the impression of restful seclusion which is accomplished through the use of definitive boundaries, an Olmstedian trait. Specifically, this is represented by the presence of a dense woods on the north and west; a substantial border of mature vegetation on the east; and a screened berm enhanced by carefully selected trees on the south.

A pair of convex walls constructed of brick and flanked by finialed piers mark the entrance. A transitional area which is located between these piers and the main building complex is denoted by a quarter-mile-long, tree-lined, curving lane (Photos 1 and 2). This internal roadway leads from the carefully screened entrance to an expansive lawn marked by native vegetation, including dogwood (Cornaceae), redbud (Cercis canadensis), maple (Acer), and oak (Quercus) trees (Photo 3). Transitional areas which afford a note of surprise for the viewer are yet another Olmstedian element.

The lane splits at the approach to a sprawling Tudor Revival style house with the left drive culminating in a circle at the building's entrance (Photo 4). The right drive continues around to the south and east of the house providing visual separation from the main dwelling as well as providing access to the service area which consists

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of a garage, greenhouse, gardens, lawns, and gardener's residence (Photo 5). For the estate's residents this separation insures privacy, an Olmstedian consideration reserved for his country estates.

Landscaping around the house consists of boxwoods and other shrubs of various textures and sizes that enhance the building's rhythm of exterior features (Photos 6 and 7). Open vistas are provided on the east and north, interrupted only by spectacular examples of individually exhibited trees (Photo 8). The grandeur of these trees has been emphasized by careful maintenance of the property--pruning of lower branches and removal of volunteer offshoots--an Olmstedian concept.

Tree species in this area include sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), hickory (*Carya*), elm (*Ulmaceae*), and sephora. To the south of the house is a Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*), an uncommon variety for this locality (Photo 9). All of these tree species emphasize the Olmstedian principle of using species native to the general region, particularly in the case of the last example.

Isolating the secondary dwelling from the primary building cluster--and thereby ensuring privacy for the inhabitants of both houses--is a shallow, treed ravine (Photos 10 and 11). This natural feature includes a creek which runs perpendicular to the drive. This small winding waterway leads the eye from the woods in the west across the manicured lawn to a planned meadow and, finally, to the wooded eastern property boundary. The lawns adjacent to the creek include a variety of species of trees which are contemporary with or pre-date the establishment of the estate. The most notable of these are a collection of sycamores, the bark of which provides a spectacular color contrast to the abundant green of the landscape (Photo 12).

Domestic Complex

The main building complex is revealed at the top of a rise between the creek and Wolf Pen Branch Road and includes four buildings. The main house is at the center of the rise while the gardener's shed (formerly the wellhouse) and garage lie to the east. A gazebo is north of the house.

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The main house was listed on the National Register in 1983 for its representation of early 20th century Revival architecture, specifically as interpreted by locally-prominent architects Nevin and Morgan. A more detailed and inclusive description is warranted at this time as the outbuildings, which reflect the design of the main house, are being included in this nomination.

The house, constructed in 1929, was based on a design begun in 1926 by the architectural firm of Nevin and Morgan. The asymmetrical plan, executed with a poured concrete foundation, 18" thick brick walls, and a steeply pitched slate-shingled roof, builds from a main block which separates into equal-sized halves. This main block has three bays and a central entry with massive pilasters and volutes. Interior end wall chimneys have decorative corbelling.

Wall dormers are featured on both primary wings and the main block. Those on the former have gables, and the main block dormer is flat-roofed. Windows are 6/6 sash with those on the main block sporting jack arches.

The first floor interior of the main block features a vestibule flanked by two small rooms, a closet and a dressing room. Beyond the vestibule is the hall which completes the right half of the main block. A reception room, ancillary hall, and library constitute the left side of the main block.

The interior of the hall contains a wide stair with simple railing ascending to a landing, the focus of which is a large Palladian window. The stair continues up to the second floor and attic. At the rear of the house is an entry with sidelights.

Flanking the main block are slightly recessed wings, the left of which is a three-bay section with an interior end wall chimney. The first floor interior of this wing contains the living room. Both rooms feature French doors, the second story pair having decorative iron balconette railings. To the left of this wing is a one-story frame and brick sun porch which was originally screened and is now glassed.

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The wing to the right of the main block is slightly smaller and only one-and-a-half stories in height. This wing houses the dining room, pantry, half bath and elevator.

Connected to the right wing and set halfway back its depth is an L-shaped service wing. Rooms in this section include the kitchen, cold pantry, service entry, laundry and servant's rooms--of which there are three and a bath.

The second floor features seven bedrooms, four baths, a sitting room with a linen press, a dressing room, and a storage room. The house includes three staircases and an attic which is floored over the main block. Four chimneys store a total of 17 flues.

The property's major outbuildings echo the architectural fabric of the main house. Clustered to the east are the wellhouse and three-car garage with chauffeur's residence. On the north is the gazebo. Each building is constructed of solid brick walls set on a poured concrete foundation, and each has a slate-shingled roof (Photo 13).

The wellhouse, which has been converted for garden equipment storage, is a round, conical-roofed structure with a single entry having 9 lights over a horizontal panel. Three small 1/1 double hung sash windows are found equi-distantly spaced along the wall. Immediately below the roof cap is a small opening with 8 exposed frame supports shielding a bell.

The wellhouse serves as a corner for a stepped, capped brick wall with finialed entry piers, the entirety of which conceals a parking court. The space provided will readily accommodate 6 cars, with room left to maneuver.

The brick walls identify three sides of this courtyard space with the fourth defined by the garage. This two-story, steeply-pitched, gable roofed, four-bay building includes an interior chimney with decorative corbelling, four roof dormers--two gabled flanked by one shed and one eyebrow. Below the last of these dormers is the entrance to the chauffeur's second floor apartment. The remaining three bays contain multi-panel overhead vehicular doors, each with a horizontal row of lights.

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Further down and across the drive, to the rear of the formal garden, is the octagonal gazebo constructed in a 6/1 American bond brick pattern (Photo 14). It features a decoratively corbelled exterior wall chimney servicing a fireplace with stone mantle shelf. Other details include French doors at each break in the brick support walls in front of which are plain cast iron railings. Also, a ball finial with a weathervane caps the roof. The structure is set into a hill. Below grade is a storage room with two round windows and a single entry door corresponding to that on the garage.

Linking the gazebo to the main house is a formal English garden designed by Arthur Cowell of Pennsylvania (Photos 15 and 16). The formality of Cowell's design harmonizes well with the surrounding landscape and is compatible with Olmstedian influences. The garden is symmetrical in plan and is surrounded by a low, stone wall with capped stone piers supporting a plain cast iron railing with center decoration. The garden's focal point is a pond with fountain. Numerous varieties of trees, shrubs and plantings are found throughout the garden.

Along the rear-wall are two large, classical pieces of statuary. Several small pieces are scattered around the garden area. The placement of these statues and other sculptural pieces illustrate Cowell's knowledge of the work of Olmsted's sons in that the statues are integrated in a "restrained, consistent, and understated fashion" (Kramer, 1988).

Secondary Buildings

Beyond the primary building cluster is a greenhouse constructed in 1972 (Photo 17). This building provides a suitable environment for the plantings' necessary for maintenance of the formal garden and the landscaping around the primary building cluster. The greenhouse is a three-part building. The center section, of frame sheathed in weatherboard and having a gable roof and sash windows, contains the mechanical systems and storage area. This center section is flanked by glassed rooms, the walls of which form Tudor style arches in the end gables. The entire building rests on a raised, poured concrete foundation.

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This utilitarian building is of recent construction and is a type which frequently was a component of a Country Estate building cluster; therefore, it is a compatible but noncontributing element which serves to facilitate continuance of the landscape function.

At the terminus of the curving drive is a gardener's cottage and garage, both of which were built in 1929 (Photos 18 and 19). The cottage is a one-story, frame building with weatherboard siding and an asphalt shingle, gabled roof. It has 8/1 sash windows and rests on a low, poured concrete foundation. It is contemporary with the primary building cluster of buildings and the landscape elements.

The gardener's garage is a shed-roofed, frame building open on the vehicular entry wall (Photo 20). It is a utilitarian building constructed to store tools and machinery used to maintain Drumanard's grounds.

Drumanard functions as a self-contained, cohesive unit with landscaping which provides an elegant backdrop for the Tudor Revival building cluster. In addition, the landscaping establishes a pastoral setting conducive to maintenance of a relaxed, leisure-oriented environment.

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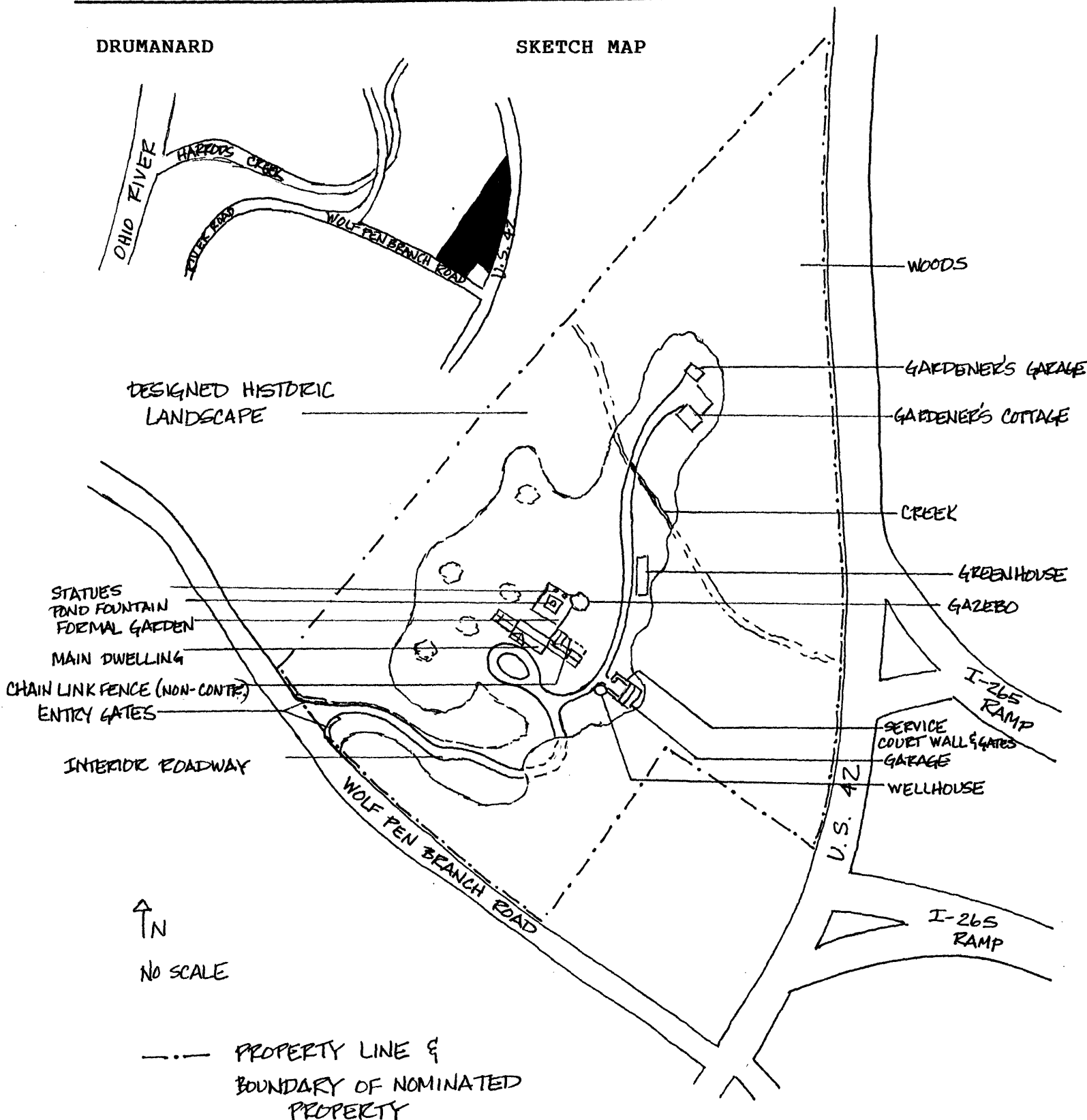
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DRUMANARD

SKETCH MAP



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The character of the Harrods Creek area evolved in the early twentieth century from a series of large farmsteads to a cluster of smaller, yet still substantial, suburban estates. The development of this area reflected a trend which had begun some years earlier to Harrods Creek's southwest and southeast, in Glenview and Anchorage, respectively. This phenomenon was echoed, as well, in the eastern suburbs of Louisville.

Frederick Law Olmsted introduced Louisville and Jefferson County to his nationally-respected theories on landscape architecture in 1888 with the initiation of a parkway system which circulated through the community and culminated in nearly 1,000 acres of designed park land. Throughout the next several decades Olmsted's firm "exchanged correspondence with and/or drew plans for no fewer than one hundred and fifty separate private projects" in the Louisville metropolitan area (Kramer, 1988). Though it is doubtful that all of the firm's designs were actually executed, the amount does reflect the level of interest locally in landscape architecture.

All Olmsted works in Jefferson County documented to have been built are Gardencourt/Norton Sisters Estate, Roseheight/Allen R. Hite Estate, Barnard Hall/Louis Seelbach Estate (JFEC14), Rostrevor/Mrs. Ross Todd Estate, Sunnyview/Frank Fehr Estate, Alloway House/Andrew Cowan Estate (JFEF3037), The John Bates House/Pirtle/Baquin Estate (JF543), P.S. Atherton Estate (JF534), Wyman E. Chess Estate (JF533), Frederick M. Sackett Estate (demolished), Altagate/William S. Speed Estate, Cobble Court/Garnett Cook Estate (JF548), George Garvin Brown Estate (JF569), and Sherley Mansion/Isaac W. Bernheim Estate (JF643) (Kramer, 1988).

Of the properties noted above, those with site numbers represent city or county properties for which at least cursory survey work has been performed. Much of this evaluation concerned the buildings, so that little information has been accumulated, to date, for the designed historic landscapes. A comprehensive Olmsted survey is in the final stages of completion. It is anticipated that this research will assist with future work on these historic properties.

Drumanard is significant as a representative example of Olmstedian philosophy with respect to designed historic landscapes. It is particularly important as one of the few city and county examples of the Country Estate property type with a high level of integrity. Often, property owners subsequent to those who had employed the Olmsteds to prepare the designed landscapes were ignorant of the valuable resources in their stewardship. The Olmstedian impression was lost to uncharacteristic changes or neglect. Therefore, Drumanard, which retains intact all of its principle designed components, is one of the finest local exemplars of the Country Estate property type.

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The Olmsteds were not the only firm to benefit from this interest. Townsend and Fleming of Buffalo and Arthur Cowell of Pennsylvania left their marks on several local estates, as well. A known example of the work of the former firm is Rockledge (JF544) in Glenview. Cowell completed formal gardens for two properties east of Louisville, Ridgeway (JF388) in St. Matthews and the Bingham-Hilliard Estate (JF557) in Glenview.

Though Olmsted Associates had included a formal garden in their plans for the Straters' Harrods Creek property, this was never executed. When Mrs. Strater married Maj. Watson and they chose to impose a country estate on the rural setting, Cowell was selected to design an English garden for the property which would harmonize with the Olmsted Associates' landscape design.

The buildings at Drumanard are representative of one of the revival styles popularized around the turn of the 20th century. Completed in 1929, they were designed by the firm of Nevin and Morgan, one of Louisville's most prominent architectural partnerships whose reputation was based on the use of revival motifs. Other examples of revival styles by the firm include the Bingham-Hilliard Estate (JF557), the Bayless House (JF603), Cook House/Cobble Court (JF548), the Schuster Building (JFEH102), and the Scottish Rite Temple (JFCD248), all of which draw upon Nevin and Morgan's repertoire of revival styles.

In 1963 Edward Strater sold Drumanard to Henry and Mary Peabody Fitzhugh. Mr. Fitzhugh was descended from several prominent families: the Fitzhughs and Lees of Virginia; the Carroll family of Carrollton, Maryland; and the Schoenbergers, significant in the steel industry in Pittsburgh.

The influence of all of these participants illustrates a chapter in Jefferson County's social history. Prominent citizens used their influence to shape not only Louisville and Jefferson County's political and economic destiny, but, through art, architecture and landscape architecture its material and social culture.

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_____. Louisville Survey; East Report. Historic Landmarks
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Kowsky, Francis, et al. Buffalo Architecture; A Guide. MIT Press:
Cambridge, 1981.

Louisville Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission.
National Register Files. Louisville, 1988.

"Major Watson, 74, of Eminent Family, Dies." The Courier-Journal.
September 6, 1957.

"Major Watson Supervised Erection of Embassy Entry; Louisville Man
Helped Build Chinese Gates In 1912." The Courier-Journal.
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"Mrs. Watson's Estate Valued at \$375,000." The Courier-Journal.
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"Strater, Edward LaNauze." Who's Who in Kentucky.

"Strater, William Edward; Olmsted Associates Landscape Plan."
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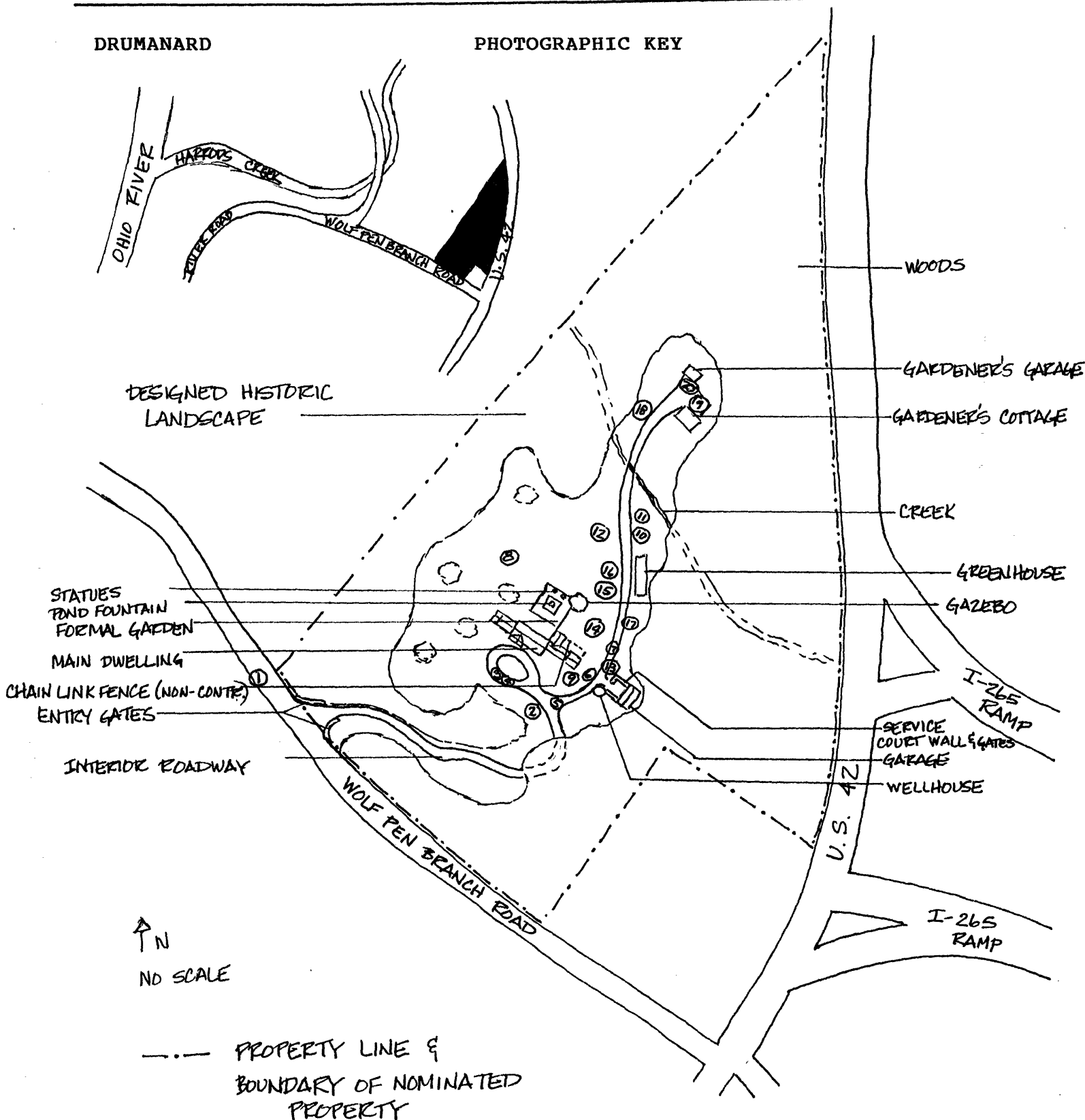
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DRUMANARD

PHOTOGRAPHIC KEY



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PHOTOGRAPHIC KEY

Drumanard Historic District (JF565)
6401 Wolf Pen Branch Road
Harrods Creek Vicinity
Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky 40027

Photographer Leslee Keys
Repository Jefferson County Office of
Historic Preservation and Archives

Photo

- | | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| 1 | View | East |
| | Description | Wolf Pen Branch Road approach with entry gates to Drumanard |
| | Date Taken | September 1987 |
| 2 | View | Southeast |
| | Description | Curving roadway and transitional area; looking toward Wolf Pen Branch Road boundary |
| | Date Taken | January 1987 |
| 3 | View | west |
| | Description | Circular drive and individually exhibited mature trees |
| | Date Taken | January 1987 |
| 4 | View | Northeast |
| | Description | Main Dwelling |
| | Date Taken | January 1987 |
| 5 | View | East |
| | Description | Interior roadway, wellhouse and garage |
| | Date Taken | January 1987 |

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- | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|
| 6 | View
Description | Northwest
Main Dwelling |
| | Date Taken | January 1987 |
| 7 | View
Description | South
Main Dwelling, servant and service wing
Non-contributing chain link fence with hedge |
| | Date Taken | January 1987 |
| 8 | View
Description | South
Main Dwelling, rear facade with locust
tree |
| | Date Taken | September 1987 |
| 9 | View
Description | Northeast
Kentucky coffee tree located between
main dwelling and service buildings |
| | Date Taken | September 1987 |
| 10 | View
Description | East
Ravine and creek |
| | Date Taken | September 1987 |
| 11 | View
Description | Northeast
Ravine and creek in foreground; gardener's
residence in background |
| | Date Taken | January 1987 |
| 12 | View
Description | Northwest
Cluster of sycamores near creek in ravine |
| | Date Taken | January 1987 |
| 13 | View
Description | Southeast
Garage and wellhouse with brick wall |
| | Date Taken | January 1987 |

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14	View Description	North Gazebo
	Date Taken	September 1987
15	View Description	West Formal Garden with wall; gazebo at left side of photo
	Date Taken	January 1987
16	View Description	West Stone wall near formal garden
	Date Taken	January 1987
17	View Description	North Greenhouse and interior roadway
	Date Taken	January 1987
18	View Description	South Interior roadway and sycamores
	Date Taken	January 1987
19	View Description	South Gardener's residence
	Date Taken	January 1987
20	View Description	North Gardener's garage
	Date Taken	January 1987